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UNITED STATES GEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231 FIRST NAMED APPLICANT: ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

BUCKNAM AND ARCHER		- r	EV	MINER
600 GLD COUNTRY ROAD		ABIN	am@Di4.eF	CHINE I
SUITE 501				
GARDEN CITY, NY 115	30	L	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			125	5
		F	ATE MAILED: p.S.	724795
This is a communication to an	the examiner in charge of your application			
	NER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARK			
_		-		
This application has been examined	Responsive to communication fi	led on <u>5 11 85</u>	This action	is made final.
A shortened statutory period for response Failure to respond within the period for re			from the date of this .S.C. 133	letter.
		Notice re Patent D Notice of informal	rawing, PTO-948. Patent Application,	Form PTO-152
Part II SURMARY OF ACTION				
1. N Claims 1-13			are pending	in the entiration
	Ć 10			
Of the above, claims	0-12		are withdra	wn from consideration.
2. Claims			have been	ancelled.
s. Claims			are allowed	
4. 🔀 Claims 1 - 7			are rejected	
5. Claims			are objecte	1 to.
6. Claims				
 This application has been file matter is indicated. 	d with informal drawings Which are accept	lable for examination p	urposes until such li	ne as allowable subject
8. Allowable subject matter havin	ng been indicated, format drawings are req	uired in response to th	is Office action.	
The corrected or substitute dra not acceptable face explain.	wings have been received on	These	e drawings are 🔲 a	cceptable;
	ection and/or the proposed additional by the examiner, disapproved by the			
	ce no longer makes drawing changes. It is be effected in accordance with the instru	s now applicant's resp	onsibility to ensure	
12. X Acknowledgment is made of th	e claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119.	The certified copy has	been received	not been received
	cation, serial no. 480, 364			
	to be in condition for allowance except f			
accordance with the practice of	under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453	O.G. 213.		
M. C. I Other				

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Applicant's election with traverse of claims 1-7 (a pharmaceutical composition) in Paper No. 4 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the grounds(s) that the compounds of claims 10-12 should be considered with the composition claims. This has not been found persuasive because the scopes of the compounds in the different. The compounds of the distinct groups are related as combination-subcombination. Note that the composition as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination (the compound) as claimed for patentability.

The requirement is still deemed to be proper and is therefore made ${\sf FINAL}$.

Claims 8-13 have been withdrawn from consideration as they are directed to the non-elected invention.

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as the disclosure is enabling only for claims limited in accordance with the teachings at page 2, lines 1- page 4, line 1; page 12, lines 8-10 and 23-25; page 16, lines 13-15 and the examples set forth. See MPEP 706.03(n) and 706.03(z).

Use of the following claim language is unwarranted by the specification:

"bone reabsorption"

"an alkali metal"

"an organic base"

"a basic aminoacid"

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the breadth of the claim language, <u>supra</u> is unwarranted by the limited disclosure set forth in the specification.

Moreover, the lack of relative proportions of ingredients in claims 1, 2, 4 and 6-7 is unwarranted by the specification.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Expressions such as "at least one" and "suitable" render the claims indefinite in scope.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless-

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Blum et al., Francis '70,0, Francis '211, VanDuzee, Fleisch et al, Schmidt-Dunker, Procter and Gamble (Japanese patent), or Francis '537.

The references teach the claimed diphosphonic acids for use "orally" and "systemically" in the amounts claimed. Note

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- 1. Blum et al., at column 5, lines 5-25
- 2. Francis '211, at column 3, lines 4-7, and column 20, lines 4.7, μ^{\oplus} ,
- 3. Francis '700 at column 9,
- Van Duzee, column 3, lines 9-5 and column 10, lines 55+; etc...

The claims merely read on an old composition.

Claims 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Bentzen et al. '527, Bentzen et al. '364, Bassett et al or Baker.

The references cited <u>supra</u> teach compositions comprising a biphosphonic acid of formula I for the method of administration as set forth in the claims.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as being anticipated by Chem. Abst. 96:52503t.

The claim presently reads on the compound $\underline{\text{per }}\underline{\text{se}}$ which is set forth in the abstract.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) and (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Chem. Abstract 96:52503t.

The reference specifically teaches the compound of claim 7 which differs from the one claimed merely in its being one methylene group lacking in the straight alkyl chain. To alter the phosphonylation by using $\rm H_2N(CH_2)4$ $\rm CO_2H$ instead of $\rm H_2N(CH_2)3$ $\rm CO_2H$ would result in the compound herein and would be obvious in the absence of a contrary showing. The compound claimed is merely a homolog of the prior art teaching.

Henze 85 USPQ 261.

Chem. Abst. 100:175062g, Russell et al., Chem Abst. 88:170246u, Francis (Calc. Tiss. Res.), Netherlands 7,308,017, Flora et al. '582, Flora et al, '214, Flora et al. '059, Flora et al '212, Triebwasser, Smith et al. and Rosini have been cited to show the state of the art.

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A/C 703-557-3920

5-14-85

ALBERT T. MEYERS SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER ART UNIT 125